

The Lacombe Guardian

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

Germans See the Handwriting

London, Oct. 2.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Germans in Rotterdam are aghast at the tone of the German newspapers which arrived today (Thursday). Only one meaning can be attached to what they contain—they are preparing the German people for defeat and the ruin of their hopes."

"Official messages ask that judgment be suspended if it should turn out that the German troops have been compelled to abandon their positions."

"The British troops are mentioned as pushing on by sheer weight of their masses, and the French are admitted to have taught a severe lesson. A week ago such statements would have meant the suppression of these newspapers hinting it."

London, Oct. 1.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News says: "There is a wonderful transformation in the tone of the whole German press, articles appearing today obviously being intended to prepare the way for a great retreat in France. He adds that the official message says the fighting during the last few days has been continued with reduced ardor around Noyon, the action quickly taking on unheard-of proportions, and containing:

"The Vossische Zeitung says the Germans are making super-human efforts to break through the lines of the allies, and that in all probability the fight of the next few days will be decisive. The allies, it proceeds, have retreated a little, but at the same time are undertaking a gigantic attack with Verdun as the center."

The Berliner Tageblatt more frankly suggests that the Germans are far from having their own way and are in a difficult position. It says: "Reports of extensive actions by the French on the flanks of our armies are not calculated to relieve our anxiety. We know that our fighting friends are also imperceptibly preparing and are preparing against the flank attacks, and we hope, therefore, that the result of the movement will be successful to our army. If new French and English forces should penetrate still further in a north-westerly direction, we have troops enough to fall back on our strong positions and ourselves try a flanking attack. The influence of the English mass of troops is showing itself more and more. They are working through by force of masses and they don't stop, either. Why not? old military proverb says, 'Much energy, much honor in victory.'

"Victory must remain with us, and the more difficult it is, the more worthy. The middle of the fighting has passed on to both wings. Around Verdun a decisive movement is approaching. We have called a third attack, but first the foe on a high plateau on the Meuse in very strong position. The adhesion of the French defences, which always makes itself felt, merits just commendation and has taught everybody who expected an easy piece of work a lesson."

This is the first time the German papers have ever referred to the British army except in tones of contempt.

A GERMAN FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

In a recent number of La Depeche Coloniale, the French colonial organ, there is re-published an article which appeared in the columns of that journal six years ago, in September, 1908. In the said article a contributor, reported a "conversation he had had with a 'high German personage' on the prospects of a European war, and some of the statements then advanced make most in-

structive reading at the present time.

This "high German personage" speaking, will be remembered six years ago, that in Germany there was expected to break out in five years' time. The military authorities were not ready for it at the moment, but they calculated that in five years they would be ready to beat France on land and Great Britain on the sea.

If the war were to last longer than six months, the opinion was expressed that Germany would be ruined, and the terms to which she might have to submit were set out as follows: "The restoration of Metz and Lorraine to France; the neutralization of Alsace under a prince elected by the rest of Europe; the restoration of Schleswig Holstein to Denmark; a war indemnity of one hundred millions to France, who would also take over Togoland and the Americas; the surrender to Great Britain of South Africa, Heligoland, half a dozen German battleships and a dozen German cruisers; a war indemnity of one hundred and fifty millions from Germany and Austria to Russia, and various modifications of Germany's eastern frontiers."

It is interesting to get a glimpse of what Germans themselves, when looking forward to this war, thought would be the price they would have to pay in the event of defeat. The present war, however, has proved such a one as none dreamed possible six years ago. The German Empire has suddenly appeared, naked and unashamed; stripped of all disguise, in the hideous role of a barbarian and pirate empire, which threatens the very existence of civilization. Arrogance, greed, jealousy, envy, fatlessness, falsehood, selfishness, rapacity, indolence, callousness and barter are its attributes, and the day when it is smitten down and put in ward, civilization and the arts of peace must necessarily be at a standstill.

As a result of the terrible revelations made since the outbreak of war, when that day of reckoning dawns, the modern Attila and his Hunnish hordes will have a heavier price to pay than ever they anticipated six years ago. Snakes should be killed, not scathed.

HON. W. H. HEARST NEW PREMIER OF ONTARIO

Toronto, Oct. 1.—The Hon. W. H. Hearst, the baby minister in the Whitney cabinet, succeeds the late Sir James Whitney as prime minister of Ontario. He was summoned to Government House tonight and entrusted with the reorganization of the provincial cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Hearst has appointed Findlay G. MacDermid, member for West Elgin, and a resident of St. Thomas, to succeed Hon. Dr. Raume as minister of public works, thus maintaining the Western Ontario cabinet representations. No minister without portfolio is yet appointed to succeed Hon. J. S. Hendrie, who has just become lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

Hon. J. L. Lunn takes the provincial treasurer, Hon. J. L. Lunn takes the place on the Ontario hydro-electric commission. The other ministers have been asked by the new premier to continue in their present positions. All will be sworn in tomorrow morning.

The new premier is the youngest member of the cabinet in time of service. His selection is manifestly a compromise between the reactionary and progressive factions of the Conservative party led by Hon. W. J. Hanna and Sir Adam Beck, respectively. He entered the provincial house first in 1908 to represent Sault Ste. Marie, and became minister of lands, forests and mines at the time of the Federal election in 1911, when Hon. Frank Cochrane, then holding that position, went to become a member of the Borden cabinet at Ottawa.

Brussels Threatened With Destruction

London, Sept. 30.—Chafing under the control of the Germans, the residents of Brussels are growing hourly more surly, according to a courier who reached London today from the Belgian capital, which place he left yesterday morning. He reports that there have been several riots, and, although the Germans threatened to shoot the ringleaders they refrained from doing so after deliberation.

"However, the Belgians give ample evidence that sooner or later they will rise up in arms against the enemy in their midst," the courier said. "There will be a big outbreak in Brussels in the near future if the Germans do not stop their overbearing tactics, and when that does occur the Germans will fire the city. Prominent Belgians I have talked with declare it will be impossible to control the populace should the provocations continue, despite the fact that the Belgians believe these provocations are all planned to give an opportunity to destroy the city on the pretext of a reprisal."

"One particular form of provocation," he said, "is the marching of Belgian prisoners through the streets of Brussels, while German soldiers taunt them. The incarceration of Mr. Max, mayor of Brussels, has intensified the Belgian feeling, and when the news of the torpedoing of the British cruisers reached Brussels, no pains were spared to let the population know about it."

It is believed in Brussels, the courier continued, that the Germans really intend making a great move against Antwerp, though siege guns are now battering away at some of the high forts. The courier asserted that the movement in the direction of Antwerp is looked on more in the nature of engaging the main Belgian forces to keep them from joining the allies at this juncture.

BRITAIN WILL STOP CAR GOES THAT MAY REACH THE ENEMY.

London, Oct. 2.—The very important question of preventing or permitting the shipment of supplies which might be ultimately destined for use by the enemy through neutral Holland is now before the British government. It also forms the basis of diplomatic negotiations between Great Britain and the United States and The Netherlands. The question is of immense importance because it is not small part of the allies' plans to force Germany to her knees by cutting off her supplies. Therefore, Britain must decide upon a definite policy concerning the treatment of cargoes carried into Holland under a neutral flag.

Britain's decision will be against permitting anything which might give aid or comfort to the enemy from going to Holland and her vessels will be already being used to prevent such.

Britain's point of view is readily seen by critical observers, who consider Britain right in stopping cargoes, even though she may later be penalized in prize courts, for if such stoppage of supplies should lessen the duration of the war by a single day, England will save herself practically all damages, as the war is costing her nearly \$5,000,000 daily.

The British navy has arrested a score of vessels flying the Dutch flag. Some of them have come from America, bearing American cargoes. That is where the United States State Department has come in, and there has been a rather lively exchange of views on the subject, although the whole negotiation is being conducted in the most amiable manner imaginable. The British foreign office, being keenly desirous of affording to American

shippers, the minimum amount of inconvenience and interference is being guided in imposing restrictions only by the laws of self-preservation.

Among the vessels now held in British ports are the steamships Rotterdam and Potsdam. They are filled with American cargoes sold by Americans to the Dutch government, and to commercial agents in Holland. Aboard the Rotterdam is a large shipment of copper from the American smelting company and other sellers.

Copper is in the present emergency of the utmost value to Germany in the making of ammunition, torpedoes, completing battleships and so forth. Therefore England desires to prevent its delivery, and is holding the ship, while the state department, on behalf of the American shippers, is endeavoring to procure its release. This particular case is complicated by the fact that copper had not been declared contraband by Britain.

It is believed that the Germans will not stop their overbearing tactics, and when that does occur the Germans will fire the city. Prominent Belgians I have talked with declare it will be impossible to control the populace should the provocations continue, despite the fact that the Belgians believe these provocations are all planned to give an opportunity to destroy the city on the pretext of a reprisal."

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In the meantime many shipments of foodstuffs which Holland needs for her own consumption are being shipped in the name of the government which is an adequate guarantee that they will not be sent to Germany.

STRIKING TRIBUTE BY GER-MANS TO RUSSIAN COS-SACKS CONDUCT.

London, Oct. 1.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Standard writes:

"The Berlin newspaper Der Tag publishes an article written by Herr Von Sachs, mayor of Insterberg, a Prussian town that was occupied by the Russian troops, on 'The behavior of the Cossacks who invaded the territory of East Prussia.' The writer says:

"These curious people do not at all remind one of those cruel Mongols which the Cossacks were represented to be in Germany, except, perhaps, for their characteristic wild shooting, which with them takes the place of singing. They are all dressed very neatly, look unusually cheerful, and much more handsome than the Russian laborers whom we have been accustomed to see among us."

"Two officers, one of whom spoke French fluently, required some fodder for horses, and the evacuation of an estate for the installation of a strong cavalry force which followed them, but they formulated their demand with a civility and a consideration which, under the circumstances, amazed me, and in order to avoid any misunderstandings or misrepresentations as to the conduct of the occupying Russian soldiers, I categorically declare that the Cossacks behaved themselves throughout the whole course in a personal observance in an exemplary and irreprehensible manner toward the civil population, totally ignoring the offensive doings of some pro-

vocative and uncontrollable youths."

"Neither do I know of a single instance of lack of respect on the part of Russian soldiers for the German inhabitants, or of any sign of misconduct toward German women."

"Worthy of applause also is the attitude of some Polish residents in the invaded territory toward the German population. They heralded with joy the entry of Russian forces into their towns and the institution of the new order of things, but they are nevertheless maintaining the same amicable relationship with the German inhabitants, treating them as co-citizens, and not as

"The panic and terror prevailing throughout the length and breadth of Prussia are to be attributed exclusively to the machinations of the Berlin press. The effect of this has been that our people lost their usual spirit of bravery. And in conclusion I desire to repeat most emphatically that throughout the region of German jurisdiction the Cossacks have not committed a single act of violence against the peaceful inhabitants of the territory invaded by them."

ITALIAN FISHERMEN BLOWN TO PIECES BY AUSTRIAN MINE.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 2.—Details of the destruction of a fishing boat of Rimini by a floating mine show that the fishermen mistook the mine for a wine cask, which they sought to recover. Throwing out a line they drew the supposed cask toward them, and when it touched their craft an explosion occurred. The boat was blown to pieces and all the nine men on board were killed. Members of other fishing crews in the vicinity were injured by flying splinters.

Naval experts express the opinion that hundreds of mines from the Austrian coast are floating toward Italy, and as a consequence all steamship lines operating to Dalmatia, Montenegro, Albania and Greece from Italian ports have suspended sailings. Ships which have been operating between Italy and Constantinople and other Black Sea ports have limited their trips to stops at Salomiki and Dedeagatch.

Seafaring interests demand that the government require prompt and thorough satisfaction from Austria.

Floating mines in the Adriatic have already caused nineteen deaths, which has aroused Italian feeling against those responsible.

It is recalled that at the time of the Italo-Turkish war, Austria protested because a flotilla of torpedo boats under command of the Duke of Abruzzi approached the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

CRUISER CUMBERLAND TAKES 11 PRIZES.

London, Sept. 30.—The admiral announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured of the Cameroons river in West Africa the Hamburg American liner Arnfried and the following merchant steamers—The Max Brock, Kenapa, Ainswick, Paul Woermann, Erna Woermann, Henriette Woermann, Aline Woermann, Hana Woermann and the Jeanette Woermann.

All were in good order, and most of them contained general cargoes and considerable quantities of coal. The European crews have been removed as prisoners, but the native engine room hands are being retained.

The gunboat Soden has also been captured, and has been placed in commission, while it is expected that the floating dock and the Herzogin Elizabeth, which have been sunk, can be raised.

Items of Interest Locally

We are making a specialty of fruit. Examine our bargains. Nicholson & Switzer.

On Wednesday last L. B. Miller was surprised by his father coming in unexpectedly from Alturas, California, for a visit. This is his first visit to Alberta.

The Girl's Branch of Lacombe Patriotic League is preparing to give a patriotic concert in the Comet Theatre on Thanksgiving night. It is the intention that children only shall have a place on the program.

A company of local capitalists have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the shortage of feed in the southern districts, to purchase some two thousand sheep and ship them in here where feed is abundant. A. M. Campbell, J. T. Parker, Dr. Hynes and W. A. Shields are interested in the venture.

Mrs. Manda Pleasant brought suit before Magistrates Switzer and Carruthers against her husband George Pleasant, charging non-support since June first. The evidence adduced convinced the court that there was no ground for the complaint, and the case was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

Word was brought to town that A. Hollowell, a farmer of the Rim district, had committed suicide. It appears that he placed the muzzle of a loaded shotgun against his breast and pulled the trigger, causing almost instant death. The deed is ascribed to temporary insanity brought on by brooding over the death of his wife and other troubles. He leaves a family of seven children, one daughter and six sons, the girl and youngest boy being with relatives in the States and the rest of the sons are on the farm.

Big Band With Minstrels

Fred Simpson's Challenge Band of twenty-five, which accompanies Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels, is acknowledged to be the best minstrel band that ever toured the country.

Simpson is known from coast to coast as "The Black Pryor, Wizard of the Trombone." He has been connected with this company for ten years, and is paid a larger salary than that paid to any other leader of a minstrel band. His famous band, whose repertoire includes everything from rag time to grand opera, will give a concert upon the principal street at noon, and another at the theatre at 7:30 o'clock in the evening on the date of the company's appearance in Lacombe, which is October 10th, in the Comet Theatre.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

WHY GREAT BRITAIN MUST WIN

What is Great Britain's part in the war, and why is it necessary for the Island Kingdom to figure so largely in the already foregone result? With the Germans driven out of France, Belgians and Russians pressing the German hordes back toward Berlin, why should not Great Britain withdraw, or, at any rate, leave in the fight only, the remnant of the force she has now in the field?

The logical answer to this question is that Great Britain does not leave any task she undertakes until she has finished it. But there are some special reasons back of her determination to be a factor, and a determining one, at the finish of this conflict.

In the first place, when the account of Europe against the Kaiser is brought up for final adjustment, it is necessary for the future peace of the world that Germany should realize that while her warfare was against France, Belgium, Russia and Great Britain, her complete overthrow was determined by the work of British troops and the British fleet.

Another most important consideration is Russia. The land of the Little Father produces fighters, as prolifically as it produces grain, and as a factor in the determination of this war Russia might easily figure as the dominating influence with Great Britain out of it or playing any part other than her best. Such a result would not be good from a world viewpoint.

Russia gives evidence of national improvement, but has not yet reached that point where the world would be willing to trust her with the power that would naturally fall to her were she to play the dominating part in the war. British world prestige here demands that the soldiers and navy of the British king shall be so prominent as to guarantee for Great Britain, when final settlement comes, at least an equal voice with Russia and France in the arrangement of terms and such division of spoils as may be made.

CANADA DENUDED OF LIVE STOCK JUST NOW

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz., a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world wide

scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of any improvement in market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is therefore apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-producing ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.

FARMERS OUT WEST ARE URGED TO GROW MORE WHEAT NEXT YEAR.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and the officers of the department of agriculture, are giving close consideration to the matter of the desirability, in view of the certain shortages of the European wheat crop next year, of largely increasing the wheat acreage and production.

That the farmers of eastern Canada are alive to the fact that the European war will increase both the demand and price of wheat is evidenced by reports that a largely increased acreage of fall wheat is being sown in the older provinces. The Canadian output cannot be appreciably increased, however, unless the great wheat producing provinces of the west respond to the request of the imperial authorities that the wheat production of the Dominion be increased as much as possible.

It has been suggested that steps be taken to break large areas of western land for next season, while the suggestion comes from quarters where it is not understood that native land broken so late in the present season would not yield a crop next summer. This and other features of the situation are dealt with in an appeal for a larger wheat production in 1915 issued by the minister of agriculture today. What Mr. Burrell particularly asks for is "more cultivation," "better cultivation," and "better crops."

The appeal is as follows: "As farmers on the prairie know, it is too late in the season to attempt to increase the wheat area by breaking new land for the crop of 1915. The only way to get more wheat is to promptly and most carefully handle the stubble land.

"It is therefore urged upon every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the wheat growing district, that he give the matter of fall preparation of stubble land for wheat his immediate and careful attention. Let it be the determination of every farmer to make his wheat acres in 1915 yield as never before. It is certain that an increase of many millions of bushels can be assured if every farmer on the prairies will carefully consider the following suggestions and put them into practice immediately."

"The summer fallow—Get the summer fallow into good shape; let it be ready for the seeder the moment the snow goes and put it into such shape as to be free from weeds, ready to absorb moisture and as far as possible from evaporation.

"Stubble land—Every acre of stubble land in good enough shape to be fairly safe for wheat should be ploughed right now, plough not less than several inches deep and deeper if the character of the soil and moisture contents will permit; deep

soils should be plowed deeply, shallow or light soils with a more shallow furrow; do the ploughing well; every acre should be harrowed within two days after ploughing and pack the land if possible after harrowing. "Spring Work—Early sowing is the next consideration; make every preparation now and this coming winter, to lose no time when the spring opens; be sure the seed saved is clean and of high germinating quality; get the work well at seeding time, cultivating or discing before sowing always means bigger and better crops, and in districts where the crops were a failure this year the methods outlined above are particularly necessary."

WORTHY OF HIS ANCESTOR.

The blood of his great ancestor stirs in the veins of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose 5,000 Italian volunteers, led by him are leaving for an unknown destination to attack the Germans. This is the tradition of the Red Shirt, is still among us, a living spirit of militancy it passed on to Italy in 1860 as much as ever it did in 1860. The Dominion of Canada bears with natural pride that General Ricciotti Garibaldi, General Giuseppe Garibaldi's father, has received a message from his son, announcing that the Canadian Indians intend to raise a regiment to aid the allies and that he would be delighted to incorporate this body with his own Red Shirts.

Canada, assuredly, will unite in wishing "God speed" to these Italian crusaders, setting forth to fight the battle of liberty. The cause is one which, calling all the nations to arms; one after another they lay down the sickle and take up the sword, for certain it is that until the mind of Germany is changed there can be no safe peace on earth.

Milicent must go; the nations combine to banish all arrogant rulers, baron from their midst, whose profession and pleasure it is to parade at the head of his obedient serfs, a menace and terror to his neighbors. We have to clear the heads of the Germans, but to attain that end successfully we must at the same time keep our own heads clear.

This paradox we must write in indelible characters upon the tablets of our memory: "This war is a war against war."

We must learn this idea. We must remember this idea. We must repeat this idea. We must spread this idea.

Otherwise, when the last shot has been fired, all the sacrifice of life will have been tragically futile.

We must agree, as brothers in arms, that we must never let things be again as they were.

We must agree to pass

to our children a precious legacy of peace and good will, having broken the base coin of militarism and hate. We must agree to regard ourselves as missionaries of peace, as apostles of that time when R. L. Stevenson's prophetic vision of the days to come shall be fulfilled:

"We travelled in the print of olden wars;

Yet all the land was green;

And love we found and peace,

Where fire and war had been.

They pass and smile, the children of the sword—

No more the sword they wield;

And O, how deep the corn

Along the battlefield!"

AN IMPROVED CONDITION.

A change has come over the aspect of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan the last month. In August we had the effects of the drought starting in the face. Stock feed seemed to be at an end. Grass was thin on the ground and short. Grain was not filling, and pigs were rushed to market or were subsisting upon dry sod. The situation was serious from the stand point of the stock interests. But hardly had everyone begun to take measures to insure relief than rains began to fall and growth of grass set in. From the root stalks of oat and barley fields a second growth has sprung up, but dried straw and empty heads have since filled and are yielding substantial outturns.

The absence of frost in the foot full country has resulted in the ripening of grain which ordinarily would have been cut as roughage. In face of the apparent

shortage of hay and fodder, manure, cartage, and pasture, was given broadcast relative to the conservation of hay and pasture, and farmers having or wanting hay were asked to make their wants known through their organizations. This has resulted in an enormous amount of hay being listed with the Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Company, and inquiries for stock from the north have been frequent. In Saskatchewan the government has been endeavoring to distribute stock to the parts where feed is more plentiful. In all this relief work there is now a sort of steady down. True, many men sacrificed stock, particularly hogs, in August, and many others still have stock for sale at low prices; but, on the other hand, the growth which has taken place is likely to carry through the stock without the necessity of marketing it very far. It would therefore seem that there was too much nervousness over the situation with respect to stock, a thing that is liable to happen when people are not familiar with the variety of climate and the versatility of resources in the west.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices.



How You Would Enjoy

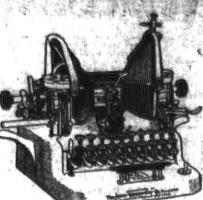
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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ALLIES CONTINUE ADVANCE, BUT FIGHTING IS FIERCE

London, Sept. 27.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France, the armies of the allies and Germany fought fiercely to day, at some points with the bayonet, and tonight's statement from both sides is worded with the optimism which has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress," the German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

London, Sept. 27.—The British official statement given out to night on the battle in the north of France, says:

"The situation is satisfactory and counter attacks on the British front have been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy."

Paris, Sept. 27.—The official communication issued tonight says that the Germans continued night and day attacks of unprecedented violence, but have been unsuccessful.

The text follows:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th to the 26th, and up to last into day, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle. Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy, by the 24th regiment of colonial infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent, and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy, who is sheltered in defensive positions."

BIG RUSSIAN FORCE MAY BE IN GERMANY.

London, Sept. 26.—Suggestions are heard that a British fleet has passed through the Skagerrack around Denmark, presumably headed for the Baltic. This is a dangerous move, as the channels are mined, and it would be impossible to employ Scandinavian pilots to ensure safe passage. But British admirals in the past have defied mines and torpedoes. It is well known that the German Baltic fleet is flying the flag of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, a brother of the Kaiser.

The admiralty refuses discussion.

New York, Sept. 26.—An American military expert says:

"If a hundred or more thousand Russians are in Belgium, no one there has seen them and the operations in the field of war have no evidence of their presence. If the French and British troops, fighting in western France, have received Russian reinforcements, the Russians have escaped absolutely unscathed in the hardest fighting of the war. Not a wounded Russian has come back from the front. Not a mention has been made of a Russian force in any fight. And the British war office, in answer to numerous inquiries, has made this public and official statement: 'The report that Russian troops have reinforced the armies of the Allies in France and

Belgium are untrue. There is not a single Russian soldier in either France or Belgium.'

Now an extraordinary thing about this extraordinary war, which we learn about mostly by sheer guesswork, through the rigidity of a censorship which must contend against the world's new facilities for instant and limitless communication. A British army officer who has been on staff at the front and has returned, wounded, writes a near relative in this city as follows: '(N) doubt you've heard something about the Russians that have been landing in Scotland and sailing again from Dover and other ports. The papers here have been warned not to mention the movement and the war department has done its best to keep it quiet. Now they say these chaps are in Belgium or France and the war department is telling the truth. I happen to know where they have gone, and it will be something of a surprise for the Kaiser when he next hears of them. These Russians, with an equal force of our own men, are to land on German soil. Before these lines reach you they may already have landed.'

I know of several of our regiments which were embarked for the expedition three weeks ago. I could tell you the name of the port where they are to land, if I were free to do so. The landing is to be covered by the fleet, in force. This will be the biggest and most important surprise of the war."

On September 2 an American army officer was quoted as follows: "The objective of England should be plain. Germany is put to the alternative of either sending her fleet into action to meet almost certain destruction or of interning her ships in the Kiel canal. In either event, as soon as the German fleet is disposed of, you will see a British or a combined British-Russian force land on the German shores of the Baltic, somewhere near Swinemünde. A glance at the map will show you that this is less than 100 miles from Berlin, and that there are no fortifications of importance between it and the German capital. This is Germany's weak spot, just as the Belgian frontier was France's weak spot."

So, doing our own guessing, and with but slight assistance, we may herewith have the honor of presenting to you the first story of what promises to be Lord Kitchener's masterstroke of strategy.

TO TAKE SUPPLIES TO GERMAN CRUISERS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Proof that the immense coal and food cargoes of Norwegian tramp steamships, the Somersad and Fram, now lying in the Delaware river, were to be delivered to German battleships on the coast of South America, resulted today in the cancellation of savings both vessels from that port, and the cargoes will be taken off to-morrow. Dictograph records of a conference in New York City which, it is said, was attended by representatives of the Hamburg-American line and Hassell Brothers, claimed to be charterers of the two ships, brought to light the secret destination of the cargoes, although the port records showed that both the Somersad and Fram intended to sail for Bahia, Brazil.

The promise was a substantial bonus running into four figures to Captain Axelsons of the Somersad and Captain Grimmel of the Fram, as well as a guarantee to the owners to protect them against loss of any kind, made by officials of the Hamburg-American line, were other points of agreement adduced at the conference and recorded by the dictograph.

Suspicion was first aroused in the minds of the owners in Norway by the varied nature of the cargoes. There were large consignments of coffee made to Brazil, but the owners failed to see any reason for their ships to carry coffee to Brazil, in view of the fact that the greater part of the world's supply comes from there.

JAPANESE TROOPS WIN VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS.

Tokio Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting fourteen hours on the outskirts of Tsing Tau, seat of the government of the German leased possession of Kiau-Chau, China.

The German casualties are given as three killed and twelve wounded.

According to the statement the fight began on September 26, German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. The Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitering expeditions, and are reported to have escaped unharmed.

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Pekin says it is officially announced that Pei-Hoi was occupied on September 27 by a small Japanese detachment which repelled 300 Germans.

Wei Hsin, via Pekin, Sept. 27.—Two hundred Japanese entered Wei Hsin Friday evening and captured four Germans. The Chinese troops encamped nearby are fraternizing with the Japanese sailors. Rail communication to the east and west of this town has been terminated.

Wei Hsin is an important city in the Chinese province of Shan Tung, about 50 miles to the north of the German concession of Kiau-Chau, with which it is connected by railroad.

ASIATIC CHOLERA CAUSES FEAR IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Vienna, Sept. 25.—Nine cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered among wounded soldiers in Hungary, according to an unofficial announcement by the Hungarian minister of the interior. The announcement has excited great apprehension throughout the dual monarchy. It is also learned here that the first suspected case of cholera in Hungary was that of a wounded soldier who was brought on Sept. 15 to Bekescsaba from the Galician battlefield. The bacteriological examination clearly showed Asiatic cholera.

The patient was immediately isolated in the hope of preventing a spread of the disease. Since then eight other cases have been discovered, also among the wounded who returned from Galicia. One case was found at Mukacs, another at Tokod (Tokay), and six at Dumaszerdab in Pressburg, immediately on the Austrian border within an hour's ride of Vienna. Both Austrian and Hungarian ministers of the interior are taking the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

Vienna is awaiting with keen interest news of the progress of the fighting against the Russians and Servians. Not a thing is forthcoming beyond the bare statement that there are no developments in the eastern theatre of the war. Emperor Francis Joseph receives Count Von Berchtold, the former minister, in long audiences daily.

GERMAN RIGHT REPORTED BROKEN AND IN FLIGHT.

London, Sept. 30.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "It is stated here tonight (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All the automobiles in Northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit. Armored trains with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy. The official communication issued at 3 o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded and are being pursued by the allies."

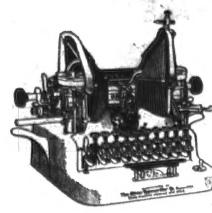
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BANKS MORE LIBERAL TO FARMERS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—One of the large banking institutions of Canada has mailed a circular to all its branch managers regarding loans to grain growers. In this circular attention is called to the fact that farm labor is cheaper at the present time than it has been for many years and that there will be a greater demand for foodstuffs in the next few years than has recently been the case. It goes on to say under these circumstances it seems desirable that a larger advance than usual should be made to the men who are engaged in the production of food, and in cases where the right man is found, money should be provided to him in reasonable large amounts.

WAR.

Oh, somebody poisoned the emperor's dog, yea, gave it of arsenic more than pound; at dawn it was lying out in the fog, its legs in the air and its tail on the ground. The emperor muttered, "This insult, by going, most certainly calls for an ocean of blood; and now I shall climb on the frame of the king who handed my bow-wow a poisonous spud." The emperor summoned his three million men, and told them to scrap while the scrapping was fine; the king, much offended, emerged from his den, and called for his soldiers, and got them in line. And then there was war, and the sickening thud, and there was a soul searching chorus of groans; and travellers waded through rivers of blood, or twisted their ankles on hillocks of bones. The homes of the people made excellent fires, and women were widowed without their consent; and children were waiting in vain for the sires whose blood for a bow-wow was foolishly spent. And when it was over, and legions were slain, a horse doctor looked at the emperor's Spita. "The beast was'nt poisoned," he muttered, that's plain—the confounded dog was a victim of fits."



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CENSUS IS TAKEN OF POPULATION IN NORTH

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF LIFE IN THE NORTHERN WILDS OF CANADA

Some interesting facts are gleaned from the Census Bulletin Relative to Canada's Farthest North Population—How Eskimos Hunters Are Cheated.

According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are 10,616 north Indians in the Yukon. On the coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,361, of which 1,241 are Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Some interesting information is given as to the character and habits of life of the northern population in the northern wilds. Speaking of the Eskimos on the east coast of Hudson Bay, Rev. R. J. Renison, Archdeacon of Moosewood, who took the census, says:

"Of six hundred Eskimos thought to be living on the east coast of Hudson Bay, 547 are Indians. The names are stated to be thoroughly reliable, but the ages would be pure guess work."

"In the northern wilds, men param-

eters will be remembered that they are

so in name only, since all of them have their religious books, and practical knowledge of the age and practice of their trade. Their practicality is a thing of the past. The majority of the people live in the most squalid conditions, and are in a state of constant clutching through the failure of the deer, which long ago were numerous along the east coast of Hudson Bay."

The report of Mr. Courlandt Stearns, commissioner of customs at Fort Churchill, and local superintendent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, states that the northern shore of Hudson Bay from Fort Churchill to the northern extremity of Melville Peninsula. Mr. Stearns divided the work into three districts, and so pointed an enumerator for each. Some of the work was done on trails covered heavily with snow, and with horses never before 40 degrees below zero.

Sergt. Hayter reported that the people in the north had not had much of their time to the best knowledge of our divisions of time. They are sometimes polymaths, sometimes polyglots. They are fond of gambling, and when adopting some or giving their own away, according to convenience, so that it was hard to reckon by family.

M. Fabien Vanasse, historiographer of the Canadian government steamship Arctic, under Captain Bernier, was appointed to the northern shore of Baffin Island, and took in addition the census of Killiknik, or Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Strait. His report contains the following remarks as to conditions amongst the Eskimos:

"The yearly value of the hunt for seals, caribou, and other animals is over \$1,000 on the premises. If this forsaken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our composite market, if he had the knowledge of the products of the hunt, if he was concerned about the future, he might live in modest comfort, in spite of all the inclemencies of the climate, from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But, unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economy of his hunt, and in his hands after his slumber of ten or twenty polar bears, his capture of 20 or 30 and sometimes 100 foxes, of eight to ten wolves of hundreds of large animals, such as the bear, of twenty or thirty pounds, and which he throws to the dogs. Besides this, he is obviously cheated each year by the dealers in furs, who force him to collect his furs."

At the trading centres he exchanges for a few pounds of biscuits or tobacco, a few units of matches, pipe tobacco, and some yards of shiny, showy cotton goods, his silkly fur of the greatest economic value. Generally speaking, the deer does not yield a very good van-cle aye. Some have been met, however, aged from 60 to 65 years. The average length of life of these little people is from 35 to 40 years.

Pensions for Widows

A sweeping pension system for widows left with the support of children was the recommendation brought in by the royal inquiry appointed last winter in New York.

The report of the committee pointed out the insensibility of the service to the public welfare of widows who had left their families intact and bring them up in law-abiding discipline. Mothers forced to work cannot do this, and as a result New York alone in supporting 5,000 necessarily neglected children.

It is said that while enormous sums from private public charitable funds failed to touch the fringe of the problem of the working widow as it at present stands, still \$500,000 would be needed to enable poor but worthy widows to live in comfort in their own homes.

Lady Survivor of Lucknow

The death is announced at Edinburg, Scotland, of Mrs. Henry Anderson, who was one of the few remaining lady survivors of the siege of Lucknow. At the time of the siege, Mrs. Anderson was a widow. Thomas Anderson was a medical officer in India, and was stationed at Delhi. Mrs. Anderson was on a visit to Lucknow, the most important city at that time, and remained in the beleaguered city for nine months, and she used to recall that she was present during the talk of collapse to which the British were subjected.

The drifting snow became charged with electric power, which when the objects were in contact with clothes and fingers glowed with a pale blue electric discharge.

A SILENT WORLD

A wild account of his experiences on the vast unknown Antarctic continent during the winter of 1911 was given the other day by Dr. Mawson to the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.

The landing of the hardy party on the ice pack immediately took place.

This stretch of territory proved to be the whitest on earth. It was buried in the snow, and torn down by the tempest. Fortunately the hut where they lived was often torn up to such an extent that a small portion of its roof showed above the surface.

The drifting snow became charged with electric power, which when the objects were in contact with clothes and fingers glowed with a pale blue electric discharge.

Gold Storage Eggs

Canada imported 13,000,000 dozen eggs in one year. Of the total imports British Columbia took five and a half million dozen.

Injurious Insects Infest a Yearly

United States amounting to \$600,000,000.

Insects Destroy Crocus

The annual consumption of sugar in Italy is only 12,000 pounds per head of the population.

The Canadian consumption is nearly 70 pounds per head.

Canadians Like Sugar

The law which permits a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, has been allowed to stand, and the brother of her dead husband was exemplified in a decision given the other day in Montreal by Justice De Joseph Giroux, Mrs. Virginia Bradley, and her husband for separation.

During the hearing of the case it developed that the deceased had a son and husband and a brother of her

husband.

The judge ruled that she could not obtain separation: that she was

considered null and void, being contrary to the civil code in Quebec.

RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION

Companies Now Energetic in Protective Measures—Settlers' Stash Responsible for Many Fires

According to the fire inspection department of the Canadian railway commissioners, the railways throughout the country are doing very much better this year in the matter of fire protection than they have ever done before, and have even done compliance with the requirements of the board, and a far greater degree of co-operation between the various companies.

In particular, the railways are co-operating with the fire protective or guard forces of the Dominion and provincial governments.

The increase in strength and equipment of the railway fire protection forces is now two in the province of Quebec, protecting a total of nearly 14,000,000 acres.

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Testing eyes and properly fitting glasses is a very important matter. It means ruin to your sight unless you have them scientifically treated. You cannot afford to trust this to a peddler who will sell you any glasses that may look good to you. Unless the lenses are ground specially to suit your particular case, it is doing your eyes harm instead of good. Years of experience places me in a position to prescribe glasses that will improve the vision, and the best time to consult me is right now.

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Local News Items

W. Gibbon, of Vancouver, visited his brother Chris here this week.

If you want the best of apples at the lowest price go to Nicholson & Switzer.

Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgian Minstrels, the biggest and best minstrel show on the road, will be at the Comet Theatre on Saturday evening, October 10.

Farmers of Lacombe District Save the dollar! Get your horses shod at the Great West Blacksmith Shop, opposite Great West Livery Stables. Open Saturday afternoons same as other days.

and educational features of Austria-Hungary.

The speaker at the commencement of his lecture gave us an interesting account of the life of Attila or "Scourge of God" the terror of Europe in the 5th century. Attila was chief of the Huns and led them in the famous battle of Chalons against the Romans and Goths, and how at the crucial moment in the conflict the Gothic Prince Thorismund descended from the hilly country of the north and with irresistible might routed the Huns.

The Doctor intimated that history might repeat itself, as the present battle of Aisne is being fought on the spot where Attila was defeated, and the modern Thorismund would probably be the general who would lead our Canadian contingent and the next British expeditionary force to the scene of action.

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Saturday Evening, October 10th